

Application No: 10/615,183.
Reply to Office action of: 04/21/2004

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace each of paragraphs [0017], [0053], [0057], and [0058] with the following amended paragraphs:

[0017] Finally, Apthorp United States Patent 5,897,441 teaches an improved device where two lasers are mounted so as to direct beams parallel to the club shaft in a plane which bisects the club face perpendicularly therefo. During the downswing, the laser beams trace two lines on the ground which should appeared appear to cross one another at the point of impact, thus indicating to the golfer that the face of the club is square to the target at the point of impact. The same conditions and teachings insofar as the traces of two laser beams as they impinge on the ground, and the information concerning the golf club swing imparted by those traces, applies to the laser beam traces of the first pair of laser beam sources that are employed in the present invention.

[0053] A first pair of the light sources 40, 42 is situated in the second end 16 14 of the golf swing practice device 10, and they emit beams of light 44 and 46, respectively, as shown in Figure 4. There is also a second laser light source 28 which is located near the first end 12 of the body of the golf swing practice device 10, and it will create a beam of light 48 which is directed away from the shaft of 36 of the golf club 20 but in a direction parallel to the longitudinal axis 38 of the golf club shaft 36.

[0057] Turning now particularly to Figure 5, the backswing 102 and the follow through 104 of a golfer 100 are shown. It is also seen that the golfer 100 has a club 20, and has placed a practice mat in front of him. The practice mat 120 has first and second zones 122 and 124, respectively, as discussed hereafter, and has a line 150 placed thereon. The line 150 indicates the direction of the intended flight of a golf ball when struck; or at least indicates the intended direction of flight of a golf ball if it were to be impacted by the head of the golf

Application No: 10/615,183
Reply to Office action of: 04/21/2004

club 20. In other words, the line 150 provides an indication to the golfer 100, together with the golf swing practice device 10, of the accuracy of his swing. The paths of the beams 44 and 46 at respective positions of the golf club 20 as shown at 20a, 20b, 20c, and 20d, are shown, for example, at 44a, 46a, 44d, and 46d; and the tracings of those light beams 44 and 46 on the mat 120 and the surrounding ground in front of the golfer 100 are shown at 90 and 92. Line 94 is an imaginary line which is not illuminated by the laser light sources 40 and 42, but rather it together with the line 150 is intended to illustrate the direction of light flight of a golf ball if it were to be struck with a good golf swing.

[0058] It will be understood, of course, that the beams of laser light 44 and 46 which are emitted by the first pair of laser lights 40 and 42 are aimed in such a manner that they diverge and will pass the front and rear faces of the golf club 20 at the head 22. Moreover, the placement of the golf swing practice device 10 will be such that the plane within which the beams 44 and 46 are located will be perpendicular to the face of the golf club head 22. This is easily arranged by ensuring that a line 39 between the two halves 60 and 62 of the golf in practice device 10, is aligned with a line 37 which is formed in the grip portion 34 of a golf club 20 to indicate to the golfer the plane of the front phase of the golf club head 22. The beams a-from the laser light lights 44 and 46 will typically impinge on the ground in the vicinity of the club head 22 at a distance apart which is in the range of 15 cm to 21 cm.